

THE DAILY HERALD.

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HERALD Calendar for April.

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WHAT THE PLATFORM DEMANDS.

"The Democrats of Utah are unequivocally in favor of woman suffrage, and the political rights and privileges of women equal with those of men, including eligibility to office; and we demand that such guarantees shall be provided in the Constitution of the State of Utah as will secure to the women of Utah these inestimable rights."

The foregoing is the equal suffrage plank of the Democratic platform, adopted enthusiastically by the great body of delegates and other representative Democrats, at the Democratic territorial convention, held on Saturday, September 15, 1894. We reproduce it for the consideration of such Democrats as are not in favor of woman suffrage, and of those who to favor it but have been led off into the Republican by way of a separate article from the constitution.

We want the people of Utah to understand that in taking the decisive action by which the suffrage article was voted into the Constitution, those Democrats who helped to place it there acted on the pledge of the party, while those who voted against it—only four who are pleased to say—voted against the pledged faith of the party in its adopted platform, ratified in the several counties, and never repudiated in any Democratic meeting in the territory. It is couched in the broadest and most emphatic terms. It is a full recognition of the political equality of the sexes. It is thoroughly democratic—not using that word in a party sense—for it provides for a government directly from the people, and gives all citizens of mature age a voice in public affairs, which is pure and undiluted democracy.

It goes further than that. It takes away the political disabilities of women entirely by making them eligible for office. That is to say, if there is any public position for which a woman is adapted, there is nothing in the way of her election, providing the majority of the voters wish to place her there. The good sense of the voters will prevent the election of women to such places as they are not qualified to fill.

The demand is also made in that which should be secured by guarantee in the Constitution. There is no denying that fact. There are gentlemen whose training and prejudices are against woman suffrage, and these cling to them still. There are others who have been persuaded that this matter ought to be submitted in a separate article, and not be put in the Constitution itself. Both of those classes are wrong if the platform is all right, and on that platform we went into the campaign of 1894.

Now, Democrats, do not suffer yourselves to be beguiled into any different action. Stand by what you have done in keeping the promise of the party and you will not regret it. And keep your eyes open for tricks from the enemy. You have done right. Keep in the right, stand by the right, and you will pave the way to victory for the party in the coming November.

THE IRRIGATION ARTICLE.

From the new propositions presented to the convention on the irrigation question, it is evident that there are still some people who do not fully comprehend the subject of the ownership of the waters of the State.

The article reported by the committee to the convention commences by affirming that the water supplies are the property of the State. That seems to alarm some folks, who imagine that this will take away the water rights that have been held for a long time, and which have accrued to individuals, companies and corporations.

That is all a mistake. The affirmation of ownership by the State, simply means that all the sources of supply within the State are the property of the whole people of the State. This is necessary in order to legislate how those water supplies may be distributed and controlled.

Each person or association of persons holding water rights is secured in all the title already acquired. But that, as we have heretofore explained, extends only to the reasonable use of the water appropriated. Absolute ownership, like obtaining title to land, is not acquired. By non-use the right becomes forfeit. To whom? To the State; that is to the whole people of the State, to be appropriated under the laws enacted by the State.

If there is anything put into the Constitution on the irrigation subject, it should be sufficiently comprehensive to define the rights of the State and of appropriators of water. It is certain that much water is now wasted by improvident users, and this ought to be restrained. A more systematic and economic use of the irrigating fluid ought to be inaugurated and it must be done under State auspices.

But there must be no deprivation of vested rights. Nothing of the kind is intended in the report of the committee. There need be no fear as to the ownership of the waters by the State. That is a common expression. It will be found in the Constitutions of Colorado and Wyoming. It does not signify the curtailment of any existing rights nor the hindering of

the appropriation of water for the reasonable use of the people. The idea that any kind of "confiscation" is involved in the provision is a gross mistake, and the expression of it has given rise to much needless alarm. Nevertheless, the article should be carefully studied by the guardians of the people's rights, and no one should be put in jeopardy of losing any right acquired by priority of appropriation.

NO JUST CAUSE FOR FEAR.

The Herald does not share the fears of people who think the equal suffrage plank will in any way endanger the state constitution.

In the first place the majority of votes in favor of the suffrage article as it now stands will be so large as to be decisive of the whole instrument. In the second place many of the supposed opponents of woman suffrage, and who are not, but are merely in favor of the separate submission idea, when they find that the article is settled upon as part of the constitution, will sensibly vote in its support.

In the third place some of the active and now angry opponents of woman suffrage on its merits, will rather vote for the constitution, even with woman suffrage in it, than endanger the boon of statehood.

That will leave but a small minority against the constitution. They will become smaller in numbers and beautifully less by the time the vote is cast.

We wish to give credit for honesty of belief in those delegates and others who claim that woman suffrage has never been fully discussed among the people of Utah. It is difficult to do so in face of the facts. But to be as charitable as possible, they are mistaken. The subject may not have been agitated in their immediate circles. But it has been talked of, pro and con, in every city, town, village and hamlet in Utah and is a subject with which the masses are familiar.

It must not be forgotten that equal suffrage prevailed in Utah from 1870 to 1887. Where are its terrible consequences? Where is the degradation of woman as its effect? Where are the discord and bitterness and motherless homes as the result?

When the proposition was made to strike the word "male" out of the Utah statute on the qualifications for holding office. The subject was discussed throughout the territory, and the bill did not pass the legislature until after long and repeated animated debates on the whole question, including woman suffrage, when the same old, stale arguments that have been recently revamped by the anti-suffrage orators of the convention, were brought up and knocked out of any semblance to rationality.

In 1882 the subject was again thoroughly discussed because of its introduction in a mild form into the constitution then adopted in convention. It was placed in the constitution. It was accepted by the people.

This is not advanced to prove the rightfulness of the principle of equal suffrage. It is in answer to the erroneous statement that the matter has not been discussed by the people.

We venture to say that no public question which will be settled by incorporation in the state constitution has been so widely discussed among the people as that same suffrage proposition. If there has been, what is it? Lapsed upon or debated in convention, and point out one that the people understand and have decided upon like that of woman suffrage.

No. There need be no fear about the constitution receiving a majority of votes with equal suffrage as one of its provisions. It would be in far more danger without that provision. We speak what we know when we say that the great majority of the male voters in the territory as a whole, favor giving woman citizens the ballot, and they would be supported by an overwhelming majority also of the women of the territory.

It would be better to stop this agitation now and let it feel the day. There are other important questions before the convention that demand settlement, and too much time has been wasted over this one difference. Go on with the framing of the constitution, and make it one that all rational people can support at the polls.

MEXICO'S FIGHTERS.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico gives a complete list of the accidents and fatalities connected with the recent big sham battle there. Among them were these:

Major Villareal was knocked from his horse by a collision with an artillery wagon, badly hurt though believed not fatally. One mule was killed at the same time. Two cavalry soldiers fell with their horses, somewhat lamed. Various accidents of a similar nature were recorded during the charge by the cavalry on the plain of Peraltilla.

Some of the infantry private succumbed to the heat and were borne from the field for medical treatment. During one of the cavalry charges two riders were knocked from their horses and trampled to death, and several privates presented themselves to the chiefs with wounds about their bodies. One was suffering severely from a wound in the chest, and several pieces of gravel were extracted from the wound. Lieutenant Charles G. Dwyer, military attaché of the American legation, who served on the president's staff, was sun-struck and borne from the field.

And then the dispatch gravely winds up with the announcement that considering the battle was the finest military spectacle ever seen in Mexico, the number of serious accidents was small.

The question naturally arises, what would be the results in a "real" battle?

THEY WILL BE WELCOME.

Utah officials of the National Educational association, says the Denver News, are making a special effort to have the members of that body or as many of them as possible, visit that coming state after the adjournment of the Denver meeting in July. A circular has been issued setting forth the pleasure and advantages of such a trip, and urging a visit from the teachers. "No tour of the west can be called complete which does not take in the ride from Denver to Salt Lake, and a view

of the capital of Utah and of the beautiful valley by which it is surrounded. Success should attend the efforts of the Utah educators."

They cannot make a pleasanter or more profitable trip than in paying a visit to the city in the midst of the mountains. The Utah pedagogues are a very entertaining lot of people and know how to enjoy themselves and make things pleasant for others, as well as to teach the young idea how to aim at a mark. Come along, you will all be welcome!

RESPECTING PROHIBITION.

As the prohibition question will be one of the subjects of discussion in the constitutional convention which will be hotly contested we give place to the annexed communication concerning it from a well known, capable and thoroughly reliable gentleman residing in Logan who has had ample opportunity to test the value of prohibition. What he says is worthy of the attention of all the delegates to the convention:

To the Editor of The Herald: Sir,—In view of the fact that petitions are daily pouring in upon that honorable body, the Constitutional Convention, requesting it to submit for the vote of the people of this territory a prohibitive clause, in the constitution now being drafted, the writer desires to submit a few thoughts and facts upon that question, and which without doubt embody the views of a majority of the business men and voting population of this city.

The great evil, misery and sorrow produced by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks is recognized and deplored by all thoughtful and progressive people, it being regarded as a curse, less in degree only, to the fast increasing use of opium in its various concocted forms. The citizens of Logan would therefore gladly aid the efforts of the convention in regarding the prohibition of the use of such a beverage, of all liquors, beers and wines in the prospective new state. But they are by no means convinced that the proposed method for which so many have petitioned will either restrict or prohibit. On that proposition the following suggestions and facts are respectfully submitted:

The recalculation of the motives of the numerous petitioners is not questioned, but if the use of intoxicants in Utah be the object of the petitioners, why do they seek to prohibit its manufacture? As the production of home industry and remunerative employment for home people, is such a course commendable, consistent or wise? The prohibition of the sale of the serial products of this vast interior mountain region. Would statehood be exhibited by adopting any plan compelling our farmers to ship their barley to raw material to be manufactured elsewhere in the interior, thereby allowing railway corporations to net all profits thereon by means of the outward and return freight charges? Is not the ultimate financial success of the Utah sugar factory and others that may be established here, depend upon their future ability to produce goods in large quantities from the present refuse product of great manufacturing enterprises of that nature?

Then, why prohibit the manufacture of alcohol be prohibited? In the possibilities of the future, may not southern Utah yet rival California in the extent and excellence of its wine industry? France, one of the greatest wine producing and wine using nations, has less drunkenness in proportion to population than we, yet its French people use wine as freely as we use water, and its manufacture is one of its greatest sources of revenue and of employment for its people.

How many of the inhabitants of Utah have reflected maturely upon this phase of the subject? Would it not require the expenditure of vast amounts of money and the consumption of much time, with which and in which, to fully inform them how best to grapple with and overcome the evil of drunkenness, when the ablest talent, purest religious sentiment and highest moral philosophy of this country and of Europe, have been for generations endeavoring to solve that problem? In view of this fact does wisdom prompt a constitutional experiment, like the one proposed?

Starting out with the increased financial burdens which statehood must bring to the taxpayers, and with a borrowing capacity now nearly exhausted by previous extravagance, what statehood, economy or friend of Utah, can really desire the honorable members of the convention, now drafting the fundamental law for the new state, to cut off, and that to no purpose, the present and prospective manufacture of beers and wines in this territory, already affording employment and support to many families?

Who, claiming to be wise, a student of the past, and a thinker for the future, desiring the prosperity of the new state, would hinder the Utah Sugar factory from working out its own financial redemption, and that without bounty, if it may do so, by hereafter manufacturing alcohol at a profit from products now useless? If religion and moral suasion are unable to cope with the drink demon, then may the state, as others have tried, stringent summary laws. Millions of barrels of brandy and whiskey and oceans of wine and beer, unused, can harm no one; then the evil lurks in the use and in the abuse of those articles. Can their use be prohibited? Where attempted it has not been. We may therefore, safely conclude that it cannot be; but if it is prohibited, is better as a restrictive measure than high license and regulation, let the constitution empower future legislatures to adopt that plan, whenever and wherever the people desire it.

Logan city once tried prohibition. Behind the strongest prohibitory ordinance the city council could pass, stood like a wall, between the use of it by its inhabitants, and the press, pulpit and platform, as a unit, sustained the movement.

Saloon keepers and drinkers were pined with and then anathematized and inveighed against. White-armed motherhood was pictured as dragging out of the ditch of debauchery, blind-eyed the drunkenest of the town was pleaded with to leave in disgrace and dishonor the lover whose breath was tainted with the fumes of wine, beer or whiskey; and the children of the drunkard father, to the third and fourth generation, were urged as reasons why prohibition should be enforced.

Petitions to the city council signed by hundreds rolled in as now upon the constitutional convention and the tragic scene of youth cut down in the bloom of manhood while his heart's blood gushed upon the wintry snow, flowing from the deadly wound made by the alcohol fiend, and the fierce, vindictive, ungovernable passion that wreaked vengeance by sacrificing the life of the slayer, were all pointed to as the curse of liquor drinking. At a point where a few hardy fellows advocate any other than the prohibition remedy, and those who did were regarded as allies of saloon-keepers, and as betrayers from that source, until at last all licenses were revoked, all saloons were closed; attorneys and detectives were employed, and thousands of dollars were expended in the effort to suppress the use of liquor. Young men come to despise spotters and spies and their sympathies leaned to the illicit liquor dealer. Hundreds of packages of "mineral water,"

it was said, were shipped to reputable citizens under the cover of dry goods and crockery cases.

Every drug store in town experienced a wonderful run on "high wines" for medicinal purposes. All diseases seemed to require a soothing liquid of some kind, and the people, who had hitherto cried for it, in fact the motherly instinct of Eve seemed aroused as never before, until many in the community like an aged Scandinavian friend heaving a big sigh, said, "Well, it does seem to me that I constantly hanker after and love the taste of everything the Lord has said was not good for man." Eve was bound to taste the forbidden apple and so her posterity, weak in many things, became strong when an attempt is made to destroy human agency in the least degree. Reformers might wish that human beings were mere machines, but they are not. God made man naturally upright but man has sought out many devices of self degradation; few have been more prolific of deceit and hypocrisy than summary prohibition. Like drunkards, one man does for another that which the other should do for himself, both nations; and further, that "Christian nation" and further, that "greater crime than that of over-legislation—restrictive laws, constantly fretting, galling and interfering with men in the exercise of their natural rights."

Another has declared, "Those who govern least, govern best." Now, as to the experience of Logan City. During the one and a half years in which attempts were made to prohibit the sale and use of liquor she gained no revenue whatever from that source. During that period there were closed sixteen different dives, dark holes where young men learned to drink and carouse through the night and then creep into barns and outhouses to sleep off during the day the debauchery of the night.

Sixty-two cases of arrest and conviction during those eighteen months of prohibition that did not prohibit. Then came the great and better argument founded on reason and experience, and demanded high license and regulation. Under this new order five saloons were opened, and the license exactions of twelve hundred dollars each per annum, and during the eighteen following months the dives and illicit dealers were closed and twenty seven arrests for drunkenness, compared with sixty-two for the previous period, were made. Thus the use of liquor did not increase under the high license, and the drunkenness in Logan, decreased. Fortunes here are no longer made in that line of business, and yet the newspapers announce that eighteen hundred of Logan's inhabitants have petitioned the constitutional convention to permanently adopt or submit to the people for adoption the very plan heretofore proven an utter failure. How many of those eleven hundred are people of experience and judgment on questions of this nature? It is likely that less than one-fourth of them are voters. Observation has shown how easy it is to secure signatures to documents apparently involving no financial burdens but at the same time affording us an opportunity to say that our neighbors shall, or shall not do.

Again, what mother or sister, father or brother would hesitate to sign any document which they were told would keep their children from going to school or their neighbor's family. Then again, how many have the moral courage to refuse to sign when the bearer of the petition assumes a look of wholly new finding anyone so far lost to everything divine, pure and good as to favor drunkenness in preference to sobriety—the indiscriminate use of liquor in preference to prohibition.

Fix that fixture in the constitution, thereby losing revenue through its sale in the populous centers of the territory, and from what source will come the funds necessary to maintain the larger city governments? It can only come from direct increased taxation on the property of the people, and the more they will upon the property of those who do.

The gentlemen of the convention are doubtless aware that there may be schemes known and unknown, and numerous secret petitions, or there may be no motive other than that which naturally springs from honest hearts and generous souls desiring the welfare of all mankind; but to the honorable members of that body the people of Utah look for statesmanship and the formulation of a constitution free from eccentricities, hobbies, and pet theories, and every citizen founded upon principles calculated to advance the liberties of men, women and children to the highest possible degree. Very respectfully,

Logan, Utah, April 4, 1895.

The St. James Gazette's course during the trial of Oscar Wilde in refusing not only to print the testimony in the case, but also causing signs to be put up in the news stands, "The St. James Gazette is the only paper that does not contain the testimony in the Wilde case," is certainly an innovation in English journalism—ones, probably, that might be emulated to advantage in other places.

President Andrews, of Brown University, expressed the growing sentiment of the eastern bi-metallicists, who heretofore have favored re-coining upon international agreement only and not independently, by saying "Thinking people want bi-metallicism with an international agreement if possible but they do not believe in waiting forever. Neither do I."

Boise, Idaho, boasts that not a solitary house in that city bears the sign "For Rent." The story is doubtless true, but what inducement can be held out for a man to go to Boise if he cannot find a place wherein to lay his head?

Major McKinley seems to be of opinion that Ohio is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico on the east by Tom Reed, on the north by the Laken and on the west by the extreme limit of his contemplated visit.

Boston is talking of a city council with 500 members. While there is a good deal of talking now, there will be more if the aggregation is ever elected.

The Japanese language contains no swear words. There has certainly been nothing in the present campaign to demand their coinage.

It looks very much as though the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong.

Mexico has concluded to liberate the three Americans. Mexico's intelligence appears to be growing.

Our "party" make an "apportionment" the other "gangs" of "gerrymanders."

Dr. Depew predicts that Tammany will return to power.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING.

That there is a more confident feeling in business circles everywhere is attested by several facts. In the first place it is to be noted that industrial enterprises of nearly all kinds are becoming more active. The factories and mills of the east, if not generally opening up to their full capacity, are more fully employed than at any previous time for more than a year, and the indications seem favorable to increased and continued activity, the only thing likely to interfere with this being heavy importations of foreign-made goods.—Omaha Bee.

THOMAS IS POXY.

Mr. Reed is going to spend the coming summer in Europe, with prudent regard for the fact that the best way to avoid political danger is to be beyond reach of a call to speak on doubtful issues.—Globe-Democrat.

For constipation, sick headache, stomach and liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilative organs, Ayer's Pills are the most pleasant to take, they are always reliable, and retain their virtues in any climate.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Lady Jane Scott, who gave "Annie Laurie" to the musical world, still dedicates her time to relieving the troubles of veterans of the Crimean war.

Mr. Dickens, lawyer, son of the famous novelist, was counsel recently in a case before a London court in which the firm of "Dombey & Son" was interested. In mentioning the name Mr. Dickens blushed and called the firm "Dombey & Son—in the City."

Queen Victoria never makes purchases in a shop, but has everything brought to her. There was much gossip in St. Petersburg some time ago over the new czar's unprecedented act of going into a store with his wife to buy gloves. The Austrian empress seldom goes into a store in Vienna, but is very fond of shopping when she does so without being recognized on her travels.

Arrigo Boito, Verdi's celebrated librettist, lives in Milan, where he is as noted for his devotion to chess as for his association with the great composer. Boito is 53, and as he lounges about in plain clothes and an old hat he does not attract much notice. He is a poet and a composer as well, and some fine work is expected of him, for he promises to live as long as Verdi has. Singularly enough, he is a confirmed Wagnerite.

Mrs. U. S. Grant went up to the capitol one day recently for the purpose of having a look at the statue of her husband, which remains in its packing case in the great rotunda. Architect Clark took off the front of the box in order to enable Mrs. Grant to see the marble figure. She was very much disappointed with it, and freely expressed her approval of the decision of the joint committee on libraries of the two houses of Congress not to accept the work.

Our country friends should not fail to call at SPENCER & LYNN CO.'S store, 121 Main, and vote on the woman suffrage question. Polls open all day.

A SPIRIT OF SPICE.

Bank President—Well, I should think there might be found a material that burglars couldn't drill a hole through and blow to pieces.

Junior clerk (modestly)—I think I know something, sir.

President—Ah? Junior clerk—Yes, sir. Suppose you come up and try my wife's pie crust.—Detroit Tribune.

Sympathetic old lady—Will you please tell me the lady is in who writes the "Mother's Column" in your paper every week? I want to tell her how much pleasure I had in perusing her article on "The Baby in the Cradle."

Office boy—He's yonder, ma'am. That's him who is standing there with a pink shirt on and smoking his pipe.—Le Se-maine Comica.

Magistrate—Your evidence does not agree with that of the last witness. Witness—I am not a Jew, sir, at that, your honor. There never were but three great liars in the world. Ananias was one. The fellow who lied to me is the other two.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

She looked like a picture, this maid of the Greeks. There was gold in her tawny locks; And the roses that bloomed in her glowing cheeks She had bought at a dollar a box. Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Newage—Oh, I am almost tired to death. The New Woman's Club has been in session all day, passing resolutions and drawing up petitions demanding a law requiring the delivery of bread. Only think! Three dollars' worth of flour costs when baked into bread, \$1. It's outrageous. The bakers must be made to feel the power of the law. You should have been at the meeting.

Old lady—I was too busy. "What doing?" "Baking bread."—N. Y. World.

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"And nothing seems to do good."
Have you tried that new, infallible
antidote to pain and weakness,
Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

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The most realistic scene ever
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Genuine STEAM FIRE ENGINE
Union Square by Moonlight!

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Reduced Prices 75, 50, 25 and 15c.
Boxes and stalls \$1

Next Attraction—

Blue Church Masquerade Ball

Public initiation of a member. All the rites and ceremonies.

APRIL 13.

Beginning Monday, April 8

THE BRIGHT SPARKLING COMEDY,

PINK DOMINOES,

—INTERPERSED WITH—
SONG, DANCE AND MUSIC.

Every evening at 8:15—25 and 50c.
Saturday Matinee at 2:15—25c.

★ ELIASON ★
SUNDAY, APRIL 14, at 8:15.

Illusions, Magic and Spiritualism.
Regular Prices.

That Tired Feeling?

Is a certain indication of impure and impoverished blood. If your blood could always be rich and pure, full of the red corpuscles upon which its vitality depends, you would never be weak, or Nervous! Bolls, pimples, scrofula, salt rheum, would never trouble you. But our mode of living, shut in all winter in poorly ventilated homes and shops, depletes the blood and there is loss of appetite, and weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy for this condition. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, builds up the nerves and gives perfect health. Read this:

"Our daughter, Blanche, when four years of age had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. If the cold air reached her face or hands they would swell up, look almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break;

Discharging a watery fluid, and the burning and itching would drive her nearly wild. Unless we increased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave the case up as hopeless. But our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a scrofulous lump near the left breast which caused her much pain and after taking 4 bottles it disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 5 bottles and her face is smooth and soft as a baby's, the color of a rose petal. Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and calloused nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude for her recovery. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised." MRS. A. W. L. CLARK, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

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OUR COMPANIES.

	ASSETS.
	Jan. 1st. 1895.
Liverpool and London and Globe, England.	\$50,000,000
Hartford Insurance Co., Hartford.	8,645,736
German American Insurance Co., New York.	6,240,098
Pennsylvania Insurance Co., Philadelphia.	4,608,774
American Fire Ins., Co., Philadelphia.	2,395,666
North British and Mercantile, England.	46,000,000
Insurance Co., of North America, Philadelphia.	9,562,600
Niagara Insurance Co., New York.	2,322,318
Williamsburg City, New York.	1,495,537
British American Assurance Co., Toronto.	2,000,000
Teutonia Insurance Co., New Orleans	535,107